

इंटरनेट

मानक

Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 10338 (1982): saw, plaster, hand [MHD 2: Orthopaedic Instruments, Implants and Accessories]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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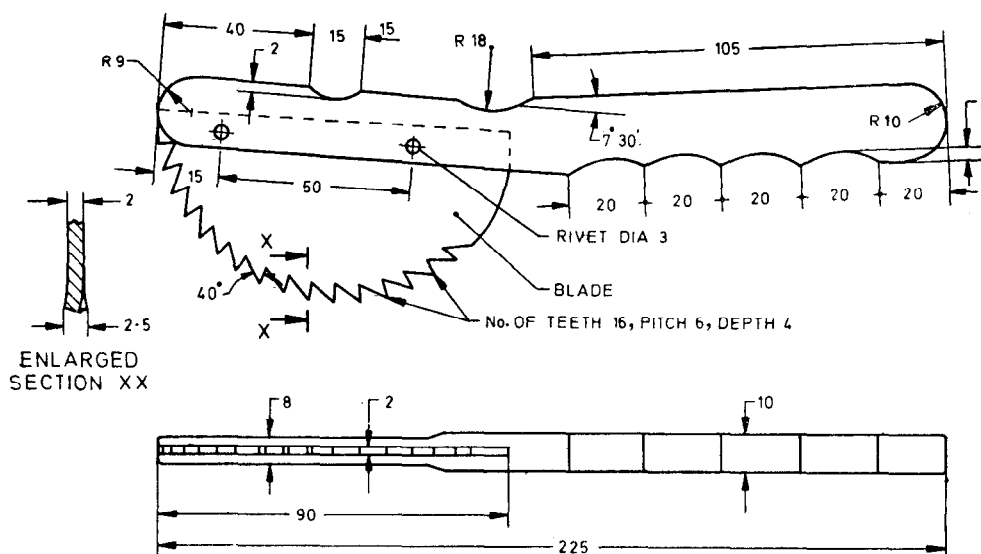


Indian Standard

Reaffirmed 1989

SPECIFICATION FOR SAW, PLASTER, HAND

1. **Scope** — Specifies dimensional and other requirements of hand plaster saw used to cut cast plaster.
2. **Shape and Dimensions** — As shown in Fig. 1.



All dimensions in millimetres.

FIG. 1 SAW PLASTER

2.1 A deviation of ± 2.5 percent shall be allowed on all dimensions.

3. **Material** — Stainless steel conforming to designation 30Cr13 or 40Cr13 of IS : 6603-1972 'Stainless steel bars and flats'.

4. Workmanship and Finish

- 4.1 Blade portion shall be of uniform thickness, free from burrs, rust, scales and other defects.
- 4.2 Blade shall be reasonably straight to shape and size.
- 4.3 Blade shall be inserted in the slot of the handle and fixed with two points riveted as shown in Fig. 1.
- 4.4 Teeth shall be clean and uniform along the toothed edge.
- 4.5 Blade shall have a smooth surface and even edges except for its toothed edge which shall be sharp.
- 4.6 Handle portion shall be free from burrs, cracks, scales and other surface defects. All edges of the handle shall be rounded.
- 4.7 Plaster saw shall be finished smooth and passivated.

5. **Heat Treatment** — Plaster saw shall be evenly hardened and tempered to give a hardness of 430 to 480 HV when measured as near to the tip of the tooth as possible.

6. Tests

6.1 **Corrosion Resistance Test** — Test the plaster saw in accordance with IS : 7531-1975 'Method for boiling and autoclaving test for corrosion resistance of stainless steel surgical instruments'. It shall show no sign of corrosion after the test

6.2 Performance Test — Take a wooden round piece of wood of approximately 100 mm diameter and 300 mm long. Wrap over it the moistened plaster of paris bandage as per IS : 4738-1980 'Plaster of paris bandage (first revision)' for about a thickness of 25 mm. Allow to set and dry for 48 hours. Cut the plaster of paris bandage by the plaster saw in the normal way at 5 different places. The saw shall cut the set plaster smoothly and without drag. After the test either the tooth or the entire blade shall not get damaged or loosened from its handle.

6.3 Rigidity Test for Blade and Handle — Grip the handle and saw in the jaws of a suitable vice. Apply a pull of 500 N vertically in succession for 5 times. After the test the blade and handle shall have not become loosened or damaged.

7. Marking — The plaster saw shall be clearly and indelibly marked with the manufacturer's name, initials or recognized trade-mark and the letters 'SS'.

7.1 ISI Certification Marking — Details available with the Indian Standards Institution.

8. Packing — As agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier.